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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-171 | MAY, 1957

Expanded Working Force Resuming Seasonal Jobs

Continuing growth of non-farm employment in Montana is reflected in the April estimate of a record 163,800 on payrolls as of the 15th, an increase of 3,100 over the count for April of a year ago and of 5,200 over the employment recorded for March. The new record exceeds by two percent the figure of April, 1956, which it displaces, and is 15 percent above the employment total in April of 1950.

Twenty-Eighth Successive Plus Month

April was the 28th successive month showing a plus margin of non-farm employment over the same month of the preceding year. Beginning with January, 1955, the number of wage earners has advanced steadily, month by month, over the same month of the year previous.

Margin of 5,200 Over March

The margin of 5,200 wage earners over March reflects the beginning of the seasonal rise in industrial employment. It is still 13,700 short of the peak established last August at 177,500, a goal that should be exceeded if no reversal of conditions occurs. Normally the employment spread from April to August is above 14,000.

Heaviest Gain in Construction

These seasonal gains were heaviest in contract construction, 1,900 over March; wholesale and retail trade, up 1,000; service industries, a gain of 800; manufacturing employment was up 600; government 500, and transportation and utilities 400. Only slight change was shown in the finance group and in mining, neither of which fall in the seasonal category.

Manufacturing on Upgrade

Comparison with year ago figures reveals more employment in every major industrial group except transportation, where technological changes in railroad motive power has reduced manpower needs. Manufacturing leads with a 700 margin over last April, principally due to shortening of the work shift to 40 hours a week, from 48, in the metal smelting industry, where continuous operation required expansion of force. Lumber and logging show no change from a year ago.

Oil and Gas Adds Workers

Mining picked up 400 in additional workers during the year, 200 in metal mining and 200 in production of petroleum and natural gas. Contract construction has a scant 200 margin over April of 1956, while wholesale and retail trade is only 300 higher than a year ago. Finance, insurance and real estate has the highest percentage gain of any industrial group with its growth of 400, on a total of 5,500, or seven percent. Government shows an up of 900 over the year period, 700 in state and local employment, and 200 by federal authority.

NEW APRIL RECORD OF 12,000 APPLICANTS AWAIT FULL SCALE SEASONAL RESUMPTION

Montana's diverse labor markets began the month of May with the largest supply of job-applicants of any May since 1946. The over-abundance of jobseekers persisted in the face of increased employment in nearly every branch of industry in the state, again attesting a growing imbalance between number of available jobs and of available workers. For the fifth successive month there were in excess of 10,000 work-applicants available at employment service offices in the state.

More than 4,000 Above Year Ago Figure

These applicants numbered 12,066 at the close of April, a rise of 4,092 from a year ago, a decline of 2,864 from the March labor supply, and still more numerous by 9,250 than they were last August, when lowest point of idle labor was recorded for 1956. Not since 1950 had April shown more than 10,000 in that category; there were 11,435 at that time. Lowest April supply of job applicants in recent years was 5,705 in 1952, and 6,043 in April, 1953.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
March	14,930	12,663	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844
April	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
May	7,500*	5,105	5,565	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312
July		3,807	4,628	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260
September		2,889	2,781	3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304
November		6,453	6,968	5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341

*Estimated.

Three Areas Have Heaviest Supply

Principal concentration of the uncomfortably large labor supply was in the Kalispell area with 2,447, at Billings 1,830, and at Missoula 1,343. These three offices accounted for 46 percent of Montana's idle workers at the time. Butte had 765, Great Falls 741, Helena 563, Bozeman 511 and Hamilton 503, ranging from there down to Glendive's low figure of 123. Kalispell and Anaconda had more job-applicants in April than in March, while every office except Livingston had more on the list this April than a year ago.

Back-to-Work Movement Retarded

The present labor supply is made up quite largely of workers who were on payrolls in seasonal industry last summer and fall, and for whom the back-to-work movement has not as yet been effective. No single industry can be pointed out as contributing to an undue extent to present unemployment. Railroad hiring is below that of a year ago, but is following a long-time trend established by technological changes in railroad operation. Even the ailing lumber industry, confronted by indifferent markets, is in the hiring field this spring and increased its employment over March.

More Applicants as Schools Close

Prospects for full employment during the coming months are none too bright, in view of the ponderous supply of applicants already at hand. To them will be added those released from classrooms during May and June, either for summer employment or on a permanent basis, and new arrivals in the state. It will be a major accomplishment if the current 12,000 applicants, plus those coming into the picture during intervening months, can be reduced to the usual bedrock figure of two or three thousand available applicants by August or September. The August average of unplaced applicants during the past eight years runs at 2,600.

Outcome Rests with Construction

Construction employment will be a big factor in approaching a status of relatively full employment in the state. In 1956 construction added 5,000 to its payrolls, April to August; wholesale and retail trade likewise added 3,000, transportation and utilities 2,000, service industries 2,000, manufacturing employment increased 3,300, government nearly 2,000, with minor increases in mining and finance.

Highway Doubles Construction Crews

Indication of construction employment gains this spring is furnished by state highway figures, where contractors employed 692 at the end of April, against 334 at its beginning and 918 in April, 1956. Maintenance crews remained at about the same level as last month and also as last April, at 718. Contractors were operating crews on 215 miles of highway and construction of $4,641,000 worth of bridges this April, compared with 360 miles and $2,100,000 in bridges a year earlier.

More Gains Forecast

Further employment expansion will accompany the start on more than 300 miles of road work already contracted, also more than half a million dollars worth of bridges, in addition to projects to be contracted during the season.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary May 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(169 jobseekers, 41 new; 96 men, 73 women). Light labor demand in April and an increased flow of transients combined to boost the supply available. Turnover at smelters increased with coming of spring, a normal movement. More demand from service industries, especially cafes. Agricultural demand rose slightly during the month.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,830 jobseekers, 445 new; 1,405 men, 425 women). Construction hiring has been less brisk than expected, building operations hampered by tight money restrictions. About 800 building trade workers are awaiting openings, carpenters, painters and construction labor making up most of the number. Labor demand has sluggish aspects for the next two months, may recover by July. Farm labor supply adequate, relieved by transfer of many construction skills into farm work.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(511 jobseekers, 154 new; 356 men, 155 women). Main building jobs on high school and college structures are utilizing finishing crews, another college building to start soon. A road job soon to start will use heavy duty operators. Logging for sawmills and pulp shipment still awaits solid roads, about mid-May. Contract for city water main installation up for bids in May, should use 20 or more men. Cement plant is on normal spring schedule, after a winter of fairly steady operation. Shortage of farm hands and farm couples has developed.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(765 jobseekers, 432 new; 491 men, 274 women). Combination of a surplus stockpile and depressed copper market demand led to cancellation of long-standing order for 100 additional underground miners. Hiring is now for replacement only, stimulated by annual withdrawal of miners to engage in outdoor work through the summer. Meanwhile construction of new shaft for block-mining is calling for structural ironworkers, welders, and boilermakers, and another similar shaft to start in June. Construction work resumed on junior high school, warehouse, residences, and business buildings.

CUT BANK—(250 jobseekers, 72 new; 198 men, 52 women). No major construction jobs to absorb surplus of building labor, though several small jobs are under way. Oil field activity is at a low ebb, awaiting outcome of two key tests. Farm labor demand is active, supply has been adequate so far, with some transfer of Indian labor to neighboring counties.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	April 1957	March 1957	April 1956	Apr. Avg. 1950-1956
Industrial Employment	163,800	158,600	160,700	150,400
New Job Applicants	3,764	3,214	3,582	2,921
Job Applicants, End of Month	12,066	14,930	7,974	8,054

Insured Unemployment—	May 3 1957	Apr. 5 1957	May 4 1956	Avg. 1st May Wk. 1950-1956
New and Renewal Claims	408	1,039	334	299
Unemployed Weeks Filed	7,020	8,853	3,846	4,014
Total Unemployment Claims	7,428	9,892	4,180	4,313

DILLON—(204 jobseekers, 38 new; 151 men, 53 women). Two mining operations resumed in April after winter shut-downs—phosphate enterprise using 60 men and tungsten 50. An oiling job is due to start in May on the west road. No large building jobs in prospect. Potato handling gave short time jobs during April.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta Opheim—(365 jobseekers, 88 new; 287 men, 78 women). Airbase construction now employs about 150, there were 350 at work there a year ago. Work is progressing on an infirmary and a gymnasium, contract for 200 housing units to be let in May. The second power house at Fort Peck is under way, with 20 employed, will use 150 at peak of hiring demand. Street surfacing to start late in May, using about 25 men. Agriculture demands are up from a year ago.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(123 jobseekers, 97 new; 89 men, 34 women). Oil exploration and drilling are proceeding at a good pace, depleting the file of experienced operatives, mounting demand foreseen. Fair activity in heavy construction and very little on housing jobs leaves a fair supply of building labor, with prospect that expansion of working crews in May will absorb that. Farm labor supply is inadequate, depending upon transients and clearance.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(741 jobseekers, 587 new; 461 men, 280 women). In-migration from other Montana points, noted on a significant scale, though construction program is only in process of starting after the winter lapse. Work on a citywide street job is principal hiring outlet. Airbase work just getting started, should create heavy demand in May, mostly on runway construction. Turnover at smelters increased in April, a usual seasonal trend.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(503 jobseekers, 77 new; 376 men, 127 women). Construction employment lags behind 1956 with fewer homes, commercial structures and road jobs operating. One sawmill and two logging outfits opened in April after the winter layoff, but the industry is still hampered by unsatisfactory market demands. Forest service seasonal hiring deferred.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(215 jobseekers, 85 new; 158 men, 57 women). Farm applicants already scarce, transient supply fewer than in normal years. Railroad repair work has begun, with two gangs to go out in May. Construction hiring is about two weeks late, should become active in May with a good seasonal prospect. A new bank building starting, many new homes, and considerable repair work.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(563 jobseekers, 317 new; 469 men, 94 women). Considerable in-migration for work on the irrigation project, main contract on which has not begun. Canals and reservoir work for the project expected to start shortly. Tunnel employs about its peak crew of 35. Applicants evidently not inclined to move to other areas, three recruitment campaigns brought only five hires. Farm workers already scarce, and transients are fewer than usual.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(2,447 jobseekers, 326 new; 2,073 men, 374 women). Practically no hiring yet in lumber and logging and extent of employment in the woods and sawmills this season remains uncertain. Price levels continue weaker than in past years. Construction is starting slowly, with its demand hardly felt as yet. Aluminum plant running with full crews, but very little turnover or replacement demand.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(207 jobseekers, 60 new; 155 men, 52 women). Farm labor demand heavy, already short 40 with spring hiring still in progress. Construction of new radar station begun, will be hiring through May. Two road contracts operating, fully staffed. New store building to be begun in May or June. Other seasonal jobs slow in developing.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(302 jobseekers, 53 new; 211 men, 91 women). Construction demand starting a seasonal upsurge. Small crew already on at the Park, and on a bridge job, several projects getting

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.9	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.8									

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary May 1

(Continued from previous page)

started. The railroad shop conversion is making good progress, fully staffed. Two extra gangs to be sent out. Sawmills operating but may halt for lack of logs as logging outfits are still stymied by soft roads.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Colstrip, Jordan, Terry—(229 jobseekers, 119 new; 180 men, 49 women). Construction of two big bridges fully manned and on schedule. Hospital addition at one outlying center, school, hospital and addition to court house at another, as well as homes and commercial buildings at Miles City point to early summer shortage of building skills. Agriculture, too, seems headed for a season of peak employment demand.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,343 jobseekers, 355 new; 1,082 men, 261 women). Hiring continues slow, with no sign of reaching full employment. Less building under way or contemplated than in 1956. Lumber and logging employment spotted by tight market as well as road limitations. Some sawmills are on a four-day week, affecting other phases of the economy. Others have laid off the night crew. Some railroad hiring begun.

POLSON—(404 jobseekers, 68 new; 339 men, 65 women). A late spring has deferred building plans and produced a surplus of labor. One road project to start May 15. Plywood plant expected to resume full operations in early May, adding 50 to the payroll. This will open up a logging camp, also, with 25 woodsmen employed.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(160 jobseekers, 148 new; 126 men, 34 women). Construction has been slow in starting, due to unsettled weather, should be revived by mid-May. Service station, six residences, business addition, at Shelby, and school addition and residences nearby, will use most of available labor. Agriculture demand for planting and rock-picking is accelerating. Oil field demand is developing slowly.

SIDNEY—(173 jobseekers, 54 new; 130 men, 43 women). Power plant construction is principal hiring demand, has increased crews gradually to 90 and expects to follow upward trend through May. Six residences under way and about 10 to start. Road project is deferred to July 1. Farm demand brisk, mostly for spring planting, with some difficulty in filling orders promptly.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(351 jobseekers, 67 new; 299 men, 52 women). Load limits prevent full resumption of logging, sawmills held down by lack of logs. Steady increase in employment in active phases of Noxon dam has brought employment there to 835. Crews forming for relocation of railroad lines. Preliminary work for power house discontinued until after high water. Clearing and grading of roads has resumed.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(211 jobseekers. 79 new; 158 men, 53 women). Fair program of building is under way, two highway jobs, three bridges, motel, service station, church, and residences. Bids called for street and airport paving for late May. Three oil drilling rigs and three geophysical crews about maintain employment levels in that industry. Fewer transients, farm labor shortages loom.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	April 1957 (2)	March 1957 (3)	April 1956	Mar. '57 to Apr. '57	Apr. '56 to Apr. '57
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	163,800	158,600	160,700	5,200	3,100
Manufacturing	20,000	19,400	19,300	600	700
Durable goods	12,800	12,300	12,100	500	700
Lumber and timber products	6,400	6,000	6,400	400	0
Primary metals	5,100	5,100	4,500	0	600
Other (4)	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	100
Nondurable goods	7,200	7,100	7,200	100	0
Food and kindred products	3,200	3,200	3,300	0	— 100
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Petroleum refining	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	100
Other (5)	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Mining	12,700	12,800	12,300	— 100	400
Metal mining	9,000	9,100	8,800	— 100	200
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200
Contract Construction	10,600	8,700	10,400	1,900	200
Contractors, building construction	4,100	3,100	4,000	1,000	100
Contractors, other than building	3,000	2,200	3,100	800	— 100
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,400	3,300	100	200
Transportation and utilities	21,000	20,600	21,300	400	— 300
Interstate railroads	11,500	11,100	12,100	400	— 600
Transportation except railroads	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
Utilities including communication	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100
Trade	40,600	39,600	40,300	1,000	300
Wholesale trade	9,400	9,200	8,900	200	500
Retail trade	31,200	30,400	31,400	800	— 200
General merchandise and apparel	5,700	5,700	6,100	0	— 400
Food stores	4,800	4,700	4,600	100	200
Eating and drinking establishments	8,100	7,500	7,600	600	500
Automotive and filling stations	6,200	6,100	6,300	100	— 100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,400	6,400	6,800	0	— 400
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,900	5,800	5,500	100	400
Services and miscellaneous	21,500	20,700	21,000	800	500
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,800	2,600	2,700	200	100
Personal services	2,400	2,200	2,300	200	100
Other (6)	16,300	15,900	16,000	400	300
Government	31,500	31,000	30,600	500	900
Federal	7,600	7,400	7,400	200	200
State and local	23,900	23,600	23,200	300	700
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	19,900	19,000	19,000	900	900
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	2,800	0	300
Contract construction	1,700	1,200	1,600	500	100
Transportation and utilities	2,400	2,300	2,300	100	100
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,900	3,700	3,800	200	100
Government	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 743 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,031 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL, 1957 AND APRIL, 1956

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 5-3	
	Apr. 1957		Apr. 1956		Apr. 1957		Apr. 1956		April, 1957				April, 1956					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1957	1956
Anaconda	41	12	60	21	169	40	151	51	48	8	56	18	53	33	86	20	114	66
Billings	445	147	452	151	1,830	590	964	322	423	292	715	277	713	283	996	597	978	497
Bozeman	154	47	118	25	511	145	351	102	124	69	193	54	189	112	301	94	180	116
Butte	432	188	523	126	765	192	694	127	110	23	133	43	288	39	327	128	443	258
Cut Bank	72	36	33	12	250	105	156	71	35	61	96	46	35	35	70	31	144	111
Dillon	38	16	60	30	204	71	89	23	26	131	157	100	37	105	142	77	98	45
Glasgow	88	29	134	63	365	112	187	59	147	100	247	96	248	93	341	183	187	93
Glendive	97	32	108	36	123	35	71	14	144	86	230	113	139	76	215	81	54	30
Great Falls	587	142	522	167	741	201	508	145	401	291	692	290	451	338	789	304	579	328
Hamilton	79	16	102	29	503	136	263	84	69	100	169	47	83	114	197	44	274	110
Havre	85	25	93	26	215	82	93	22	288	161	449	222	286	177	463	252	135	57
Helena	317	120	184	78	563	242	294	101	122	55	177	70	155	75	230	92	330	205
Kalispell	326	90	228	85	2,447	879	1,766	681	139	19	158	48	132	24	156	69	1,551	1,022
Lewistown	60	24	68	31	207	66	109	38	46	48	94	31	76	65	141	56	126	59
Livingston	53	25	114	43	302	94	307	77	34	14	48	20	80	25	105	39	201	189
Miles City	119	36	119	38	229	83	132	44	112	123	235	69	71	117	188	61	186	91
Missoula	355	129	267	81	1,343	503	867	281	110	104	214	66	203	69	272	103	962	407
Polson	68	22	82	27	404	142	350	125	47	24	71	27	87	13	100	47	392	210
Shelby	148	58	141	68	160	51	132	37	67	187	254	79	112	290	402	107	65	43
Sidney	54	12	64	16	173	42	98	13	62	126	188	27	81	81	162	50	97	59
Thomp. Falls	67	12	37	15	351	105	304	103	69	—	69	27	38	1	39	16	269	149
Wolf Point	79	22	73	18	211	67	88	22	47	86	133	47	52	97	149	32	123	35
TOTALS	3,764	1,240	3,582	1,186	12,066	3,983	7,974	2,542	2,670	2,108	4,778	1,817	3,609	2,262	5,871	2,483	7,428	4,180

*Includes 280 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 150 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. (1) 1957	Mar. (2) 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. (1) 1957	Mar. (2) 1957	Apr. 1956	Apr. (1) 1957	Mar. (2) 1957	Apr. 1956
All Manufacturing	$88.14	$86.91	$91.49	39.8	39.5	41.3	$2.21	$2.20	$2.22
Durable goods	88.10	87.41	91.98	40.3	40.1	42.0	2.18	2.18	2.19
Primary metals	95.55	94.69	98.24	42.6	42.3	44.9	2.24	2.24	2.19
Nondurable goods	88.18	85.85	90.69	38.8	38.5	40.0	2.28	2.23	2.27
Food and kindred products	69.97	71.47	69.46	38.7	39.6	38.2	1.81	1.80	1.82
All Mining	93.90	93.83	103.06	38.6	38.5	42.7	2.43	2.44	2.41
Metal mining	91.67	91.67	103.02	38.3	38.3	43.3	2.40	2.40	2.38
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	85.60	86.05	79.80						
Transportation (except railroads)	99.98	99.56	97.11						
Utilities and communication	78.78	79.55	71.32	39.9	40.3	38.7	1.98	1.98	1.84

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

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